



THE 16th CONGRESS OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN LIBRARIANS
MEETING AND GENERAL CONFERENCE
(CONSAL XVI)

“ASEAN ASPIRATIONS:
LIBRARIES FOR SUSTAINABLE ADVANCEMENT”

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

ORGANIZED BY
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF THAILAND
THAI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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BANGKOK INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND EXHIBITION CENTRE (BITEC)
BANGKOK, THAILAND

REPORT ADDRESS



May we please your Royal Highness

I am Mr. Borvornvate Rungrujee, Director General of the Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture, and distinguished participants who have come to this audience. We feel greatly honored and have our deepest appreciation to your Royal Highness for graciously presiding over the 16th Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians Opening Ceremony today. I humbly beg your Royal Highness to let me state the background of the Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians as following.

The Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians was founded in 1970 with an aim to enhance collaboration amongst Southeast Asian countries to develop libraries of the 10 country members including Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand.

ASEAN countries take turns hosting the general conference of the Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians every 3 years. And this is the 3rd time for Thailand. Moreover, 2015 is the auspicious occasion of your Royal Highness's 60th Birth Anniversary. The National Library of Thailand, the Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture, the Thai Library Association, and Bangkok Metropolitan Administration agree that this is the good time for Thailand to host the 16th Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians, to widely publicize your Royal Highness's honor. The general conference of the Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians contributes to achieving advancement in librarianship and information science. It also develops library management, techniques and services for all kinds of the libraries. This helps encourage sustainable cooperation amongst ASEAN libraries including sharing knowledge, ideas and experience for the better service for library users. It also helps enhance people's intelligence; support them to be able to make a decision and live their best quality of life leading to people development. This is also an excellent opportunity for the host librarians to meet the librarians from regional and international country members, a great chance for networking development between Southeast Asian libraries and librarians, and a good way to promote the Thai tourism culture. Most importantly, in 2015, the country members are uniting into "ASEAN Community". Therefore, this professional cooperation is in line with the ASEAN Community context.

The 16th Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians during June 11 – 13, 2015 at Bangkok International Trade and Exhibition Centre (or BITEC) is collaborated by government authorities and private organizations. All the distinguished participants are 600 worldwide library delegates. Thank you for the government and private sector that support us in this conference.

At this auspicious time, with your Royal Highness's gracious permission, I would humbly like to invite your Royal Highness to deliver the royal speech declaring the opening of the 16th Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians, and visit the exhibition and innovations for good luck and success in all objectives of the conference.

Mr. Borvornvate Rungrujee
Director General, The Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The 16th Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians (CONSAL XVI) on the theme of “ASEAN Aspirations: Libraries for Sustainable Advancement” was held on June 10th – 13th, 2015 at Bangkok International Trade and Exhibition Center (BITEC). The conference started on June 11th, 2015 at 9.00 AM with H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn presiding and giving an opening speech as it was televised live domestically and internationally.

The CONSAL XVI committee would appreciate to present the proceeding of the 16th Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians: meeting and General Conference. More than eighty lectures were given in six conference rooms under the eight topics include Information Technology to Enhance ASEAN Knowledge, ASEAN Libraries Cooperation: Resource Sharing and Library Exchange Program, Corporate Social Responsibility: CSR, Library Education and Training, Role of Library Consolidation towards Library Development, Library in ASEAN Reading Society, Conservation and Preservation, Ethics and Standards. Special keynotes were given by Ms. Sinikka Sipilä, the President of International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), by Mr. Cherdkiat Atthakor, the Deputy Director-General of Department of ASEAN Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by Ms. Anne-Marie Schwirtrich, the Director-General of National Library of Australia, other lectures were given by representative from ASEAN member nation.

On behalf of The CONSAL XVI committee, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you all of lecturer, researcher who as a speaker to attend the CONSAL XVI. I hope that this proceeding of the 16th CONSAL meeting and conference inspire ASEAN Librarians to adjust themselves to handle Libraries for Sustainable Advancement. Finally, I would like to heart-felt thanks all committees, peer reviewers, persons, institutions etc., who supported the publishing of the proceeding.

Ms. Kanok-on Sakdadata
Director, National Library of Thailand

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



16th Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians (CONSAL XVI) ASEAN Aspirations: Library for Sustainable Advancement

On behalf of Thai Library Association under the Royal Patronage of H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, I welcome all the participants. This is an honor for Thailand to be the host of the CONSAL again and to celebrate Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's 5th Cycle Birthday Anniversary, the Royal Patronage of Thai Library Association.

Thai Library Association wholeheartedly warmly conveys its gratitude to the executive committee of CONSAL for jointly holding the meeting on the topic "ASEAN Aspirations: Library for Sustainable Advancement". This topic is very significant and serves as the succeeding step for the development of sustainable library in Thailand and ASEAN countries to achieving the target together.

May I extend our wholeheartedly thanks to the resource persons, the internal and international network partners, organizations, associations, representatives, distributors and all participants in this meeting.

This meeting cannot be successful or complete without your participation in exchange, learning and sharing useful information for the development of sustainable library.

Before end, Thai Library Association would like to thank the CONSAL executive committee, National Library of Thailand, Thai libraries, executive committee of Thai Library Association and every organization in moving forward and supporting for the achievement of this meeting. I wish you all the success and happiness in this meeting. Thank you.

Professor Khunying Manmeas Chavalit
President, Thai Library Association

Under the Royal Patronage of H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

On behalf of the academic committee, it was an honor to be part of the 16th Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians (CONSAL XVI) – Meeting and General Conference 2015 at BITEC in Bangkok, Thailand. The CONSAL conferences concern library and information science, plus other related topics, and have been a great tradition for many years. Beyond assembling librarians and information professionals from ASEAN countries, this conference also aimed to deliver essential knowledge and provide a forum for exchanging ideas. This was accomplished under the theme “ASEAN Aspirations: Libraries for Sustainable Advancement”, which included 6 sub-topics with many contributed papers that provided productive retrospection.

Of the 350 papers that were submitted for thorough and timely reviews, 90 were selected by both local and international peer reviewers. I would like to thank all of the authors who submitted papers to CONSAL XVI, the peer reviewers from various institutions and our local organizing committee which provided an immeasurable contribution to this conference.

I hope that all readers find the published papers informative, applicable to their work and enjoy reading them.

Associate Professor Dr. Namtip Wipawin
Chair of Academic Committee
Department of Information Science, School of Liberal Arts
Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University

EDITOR' S NOTE



It is our great pleasure to present the collection of papers from 16th Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians – CONSAL XVI, held at BITEC Bang Na, Bangkok, Thailand on 10 – 13 June 2015. The title for CONSAL XVI was ASEAN Aspirations: Libraries for sustainable Advancement, which was very successful concerning effective sharing of dynamic information, experiences, as well as culture and activities. This proceedings present all country papers in the region from the CONSAL XVI Conference including the ones which are interesting research work under the theme.

The editor board would like to express our sincere thanks to those who have provided full support the production of this Proceedings, especially the reviewers for their valuable time and expertise. Their names are listed in this Proceedings to acknowledge their contribution.

Narumol Ruenwai
Editor

Bangkok, Thailand, November 2015

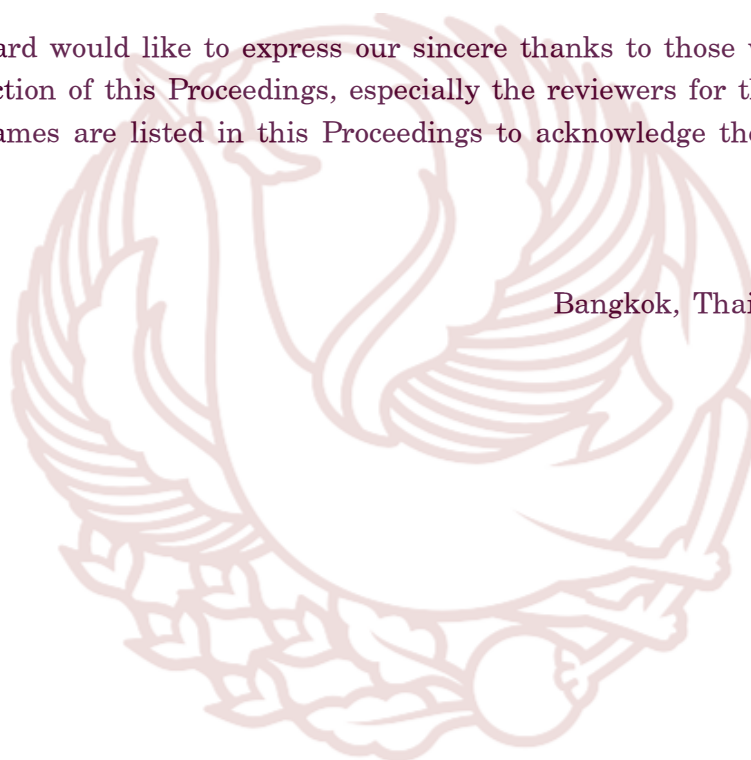


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PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS

RADYA PUSTAKA MUSEUM IN CENTRAL JAVA INDONESIA

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Abstract

The purpose of this study describes whether the cause of preservation of ancient manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum less attention and whether efforts in preserving the manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum. The method used in this study is through observation and interviews with the staffs at Radya Pustaka Museum, as well as document analysis. It was concluded that: Factors that may cause less noticeable preservation of manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum, namely: (a) The absence of a specific budget for this Radya Pustaka Museum. (b) No specific timetable for the preservation of ancient manuscripts, museum conservation only if there is free time alone and the absence of a structured schedule. (c) Human resources or manpower to inadequate preservation activities in the preservation of ancient manuscripts. In the museum there is dedicated space Radya Pustaka Museum for preservation and conservation. In the room there is a tool for conservation. However, this room is rarely used in preservation. Both efforts in preserving ancient manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum namely: (a) To provide a box for text files and compiled on the shelf. Then given a classification number in each file box, for easy in and easy rack rediscovered manuscript

in preparation required. (b) In collaboration with the National Library to carry out activities in the fumigation of ancient texts, but it will take quite a long time. (c) Increasing the ban to hold the original script or carik script, Radya Pustaka Museum visitors can only hold or read the tedhakan script (copy).

Keywords: Radya Pustaka Museum, manuscripts, preservation

Introduction

Indonesia has a wide variety of cultures and languages, it is found in various ancient books which constitute the cultural wealth of the past, currently scattered throughout the archipelago. As the product documentation civilization since hundreds of years ago, ancient manuscripts store different kinds of information and local knowledge that describes the history of the diversity of Indonesia, there are more than 20 regional languages are used. The media used to write outstanding intellectual work is palm leaves, paper daluang, bamboo or wood bark. Various kinds of writing is called a script. The texts are usually stored in the library and in official institutions and government agencies. In addition, some residents or individuals also have a script that

they store in their own homes. Manuscripts they have usually inherited their old people earlier.

Indonesia with its tropical climate, coupled with various types of insects, microorganisms and even animals, as well as various chemical effects such as heat, humidity or light a threat to the sustainability of these libraries. And when the damage occurred, then a large part of the original work of the Indonesian nation, can not be enjoyed again by generations to come.

Museum comes from the Greek, namely "Mouseion or Museion" which means a building or temple sacred to the goddess Mousa gebung idols. Goddess Mousa was the son of the god Zeus with Goddess Memouse regarded as patron of the arts and science museum meaning and significance continues to grow, which means the building or room as a place to store or displaying goods results of human art. Later the building was used to store objects that have a sense of history in the broadest sense. In the development of the museum not only save the result of cultural objects but also there are rocks, flora, fauna and others. (Depdikbud, 1994, p. 16-29)

Manuscript in the Library of Radya Pustaka Museum is mostly in the form of a book - a book that is loaded with history and culture that can be seen from Chronicle Books and Fiber Carik and printed course with letter writing Java script. While Encyclopedia Indonesia and Asia can be seen from the book - a Dutch book. Library Museum of Radya Pustaka Museum always filled with a lot of visitors, visitors library category usually consists of students, professors, artists, and others. Usually visitors come to search for the data - data that is derived from the ancient books and manuscripts, fiber, strip, or mysticism which is usually associated with science and culture, especially about the history, customs, arts, institutions prey, and others. The collections of the most famous of the virtual fiber beads, wuku and mysticism Sheik Siti Jenar.

As the product documentation civilization since hundreds of years ago, ancient manuscripts other than objects of cultural heritage, ancient

manuscripts are more vulnerable to damage, either due to humidity and water (high humidity and water), damaged rodents (harmful insects, rats, and rodents), indifference, natural disasters, fire, theft, and coupled with the activity of buying and selling a script to Abroad, which is often heard in the field.

Manuscripts

Manuscripts or codex, according Nindya (2008) stated codex is an important cultural treasures, both academically and socially and culturally. Codex is a diverse cultural heritage that contains the text of the old community of creative works that can be used for religious studies, philosophy, historical, literary, linguistic, customs issues and legislation.

According to Government Regulation No. 24 of 2014, manuscripts were all written documents are not printed or reproduced in any other way, either in domestic or overseas least 50 years old, and has important value to the national culture, history and science. So it can be concluded codex are all forms of human creation in the form of writing that he was already decades, which should be preserved and maintained in such a way to provide information to the next generation.

Preservation

Preservation, according to Nelly Ballofet (2005) in his book Preservation and Conservation for Libraries and Archives, conservation activities not only protect the physical form, but also the information contained in it like formatting. Meanwhile, according to Ross Harvey (1993), conservation activities include all managerial and financial functions including procedures for storage and accommodation, human resources, policies, techniques and methods are included to preserve archival materials and information contained in.

Talking about preservation certainly can not deny talk of conservation has a broad understanding. There are several levels in conservation activities, namely, Prevention of deterioration

preservation, consolidation, restoration and reproduction, each of which is described as follows:

- Prevention of deterioration, namely preventive measures to protect cultural property by controlling environmental conditions and other damages, including how to handle.

- Preservation, which is related to the handling of cultural objects. Damage due to humid air, chemical factors, insects and micro-organisms must be stopped to avoid further damage.

- Consolidation, which strengthens brittle materials by providing an adhesive (Adhesive) or other reinforcing material.

- Restoration of improving the collection that has been damaged by replacing the missing pieces that shape approaching its original state.

- Reproduction, namely make copies of the original material, including the making of micro and photo reproductions and transformation into the digital form. (Pusat Preservasi Perpustakaan Nasional RI)

It is needed to preserve ancient manuscripts existence in order not to perish and be beneficial to the community. One way of taking care of the books or codex is a script storage in the room to a certain temperature. Conditions of temperature and humidity in the storage area ejection affects the ejection damage. At high temperature conditions will facilitate the growth of mold, even insects will come. Conversely low temperatures cause the atmosphere to be dried so that the palm becomes broken and destroyed. Ideally the temperature and humidity for museums and libraries ranged between 45% – 60% with temperatures ranging from 68F – 76F (-20°C – 24°C). Humidity below 30% is very dangerous because the atmosphere is very dry and can cause codex become brittle otherwise high humidity of about 75% led to the growth of mold.

Well preserved ancient manuscripts other than repair or restoration, according to the definition given to the International Federation of Library Association (IFLA), the restoration is referred to the considerations and methods used to improved library and archival materials are

damaged (Sudarsono, 1989, p.2).

Purpose Preservation

The purpose of preservation or preservation will not be separated from policy objectives and relation to preservation of library materials. According Dureau and Clements (1990), the purpose of conservation policy is formulated as follows:

- a. preserve scientific information content recorded and transferred to other media.
- b. preserve the original physical form of library and archival materials that can be used in the fullest possible form.

While according Sulisty-Basuki, the goal is the preservation of library materials preserve library materials with information content over form using other media or preserve their original form as completely as possible to be used optimally.

Preservation Activities

According Pawit (2005), preventive intended to prevent material or collection including all facilities, furnishings and equipment in the library become damage. The tricks are stated as following:

- a) clean up regularly all over the furniture and fixtures including state library room that need to be kept clean.
- b) provide cover or wrap each book owned by the library.
- c) set the air vents to keep it under normal circumstances, not too cold and not too hot.
- d) collection of books and other cleaning using a cleaning brush or with fuzz and a clean rag,
- e) give a warning to the user in order to help maintain the cleanliness and preservation of library materials,
- f) put up signs to alert the user of the library maintain cleanliness and safety,
- g) maintain tidiness layout of books and collections, including furniture that is always in standby service.

Based on these descriptions, the purpose of this paper is as follows: (1) to determine the cause of the lack of attention to the preservation of ancient manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum; (2)

describes the work done to preserve the ancient texts in Radya Pustaka Museum.

Research Methodology

The method used in this research is through observation and interviews with staffs in Radya Pustaka Museum, and document analysis. The interview is a research by asking a person or group of people to examine and understand the attitudes, views, feelings and behavior of the individual or group of people. Observation of the research conducted in the field to match the real situation or reality, whether in the community or institution. Then the analysis is done to simplify the document data so easily be interpreted to obtain a conclusion. In this research using descriptive analysis, namely by simplifying the data obtained from interviews and direct observation Radya Pustaka Museum.

Discussion

1. Causes of Lack of attention of Ancient Manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum

a. The Ancient Manuscripts of Radya Pustaka Museum

Radya Pustaka is the oldest museum in Indonesia. Built on October 28, 1890 by Kanjeng Adipati Sosroningrat IV, the papatih during the reign of Pakoe Boewono IX and Boewono Pakoe X. Radya Pustaka Museum has a library that houses books and knowledge of the history of culture, art and tradition and literature both in the Old Javanese language and Dutch language.

The aim of establishing Radya Pustaka is to provide an opportunity for people to learn and read most of the book – it's a good book or Java Fiber Dutch language book, it is indeed the desire of KRA Sosrodiningrat IV who is Patih Pakubuwana IX. who are the founders of this Radya Pustaka.

BP3 Central Java Data recently declared total museum collection of more than 13.000 objects. The number of manuscript collections museum reaches 380's title, not the works of poets of

antiquity. Here are some titles in Library of Radya Pustaka (museumradyapustaka.blogspot.com):

1). Java Carik; Babad Mataram (about the history of the establishment of the first Islamic Mataram Kingdom), Primbon Mankuprajan (about spells – spells, read Arabic letters Pegon) Kawruh professor (about the making of keris and forms Keris), Chronicle Tang Tiau (The story of the legend of the Chinese Empire, Java script reads), Kuran Jawi (Al – quran with handwriting beraksara Java).

2). Books – Book Netherlands; Aanteekeningen bijnet Javansche Bishmaparwa oud, thes Sumatra, Encyclopaedie Netherlands Indies, Javaansch – Nederlandsch Handwoordenboek, Pararaton (Ken Arok), De Java - Oorlog Van 1825-1830. And there are many other books that are collections Radya Pustaka Museum , but it also has a lot of books in Indonesian language of the era of 1940 to 2000, as well as translations of books Carik Java.

Durability manuscript or manuscript age depending on the raw material used texts such as the media (paper, bark, animal skins and papyrus) or ink used low quality. Age manuscript is highly dependent on the medium, the ink used, conservation and preservation of manuscripts. Supposedly these manuscripts are stored in glass cabinets, box files and a special box. Should need to set up good management in the management of the manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum. Planning, organization, direction and coordination necessary for the management of texts in Radya Pustaka Museum. Planning is a job to choose targets, policies and procedures to be achieved. In Radya Pustaka Museum manuscripts management has not been well planned. Planning would be needed in the management of texts to fit the rules of preservation and based appropriate procedures. Organization is a process of determining, grouping and setting various activities. Supposedly the organization need to be established so well organized and able to support the management of the manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum.

Further guidance is making all the parts work together to achieve the planning and efforts in organizing. The briefing was given superiors to subordinates to do a good job, right and can motivate morale. Coordination is to provide the amount of work and time to direct and produce a uniform action. These texts are a collection of historic and valuable for society. Conservation at Radya Pustaka Museum merely cleaning the script from dust and dirt.

b. Lack of Attention constraint factor of Ancient Manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum

In Radya Pustaka Museum rarely implemented conservation activities specific to the ancient texts that have been damaged. The manuscript that has begun to fade or yellowish, be easily torn and damaged. Repair binding the manuscript has not been performing well. As a result, many ancient manuscripts of historical value to be damaged or dirty.

The factors that led to the preservation of ancient manuscripts of less note are as follows; first, the budget for conservation activities. Not many budget provided by the government for the preservation of ancient manuscripts Budget funds for the preservation of manuscripts in the museum are from the Department of Tourism and Culture for Radya Pustaka Museum is a division of the department. Budget is one of the important factors in conservation activities. However, in the absence Radya Pustaka Museum special budget for these activities, so it is not structured activities for the preservation and effective.

Second, the absence of a special schedule for the preservation of ancient manuscripts. The absence of a special schedule for the preservation of ancient manuscripts cause less effective conservation. In conservation activities required a special schedule for necessary preparation equipment and special place.

Third, human resources professionals is an important factor in the preservation of conservation because they require human labor, although the currently available tools for preservation. However, human resources or human

remains necessary because the tool does not work automatically.

2. Preservation Effort Ancient Manuscripts Museum Radya Pustaka

The structure of institutions that take care of the ancient manuscripts must be addressed. Management need a tailor – made doors, not combined with other documents, to integrate procurement activities, registration, conservation, restoration, digitization, utilization, and the study of ancient manuscripts.

a).Fumigation

Fumigation is an activity undertaken to bloat the manuscript by using insect repellent vapors or gases or fungus that attacks the manuscript. Fumigation activities undertaken in cooperation with the National Library is not effective because it takes a long time and dependence with other parties. In Radya Pustaka Museum yet available tool for fumigation. The thickness of the manuscript is also an obstacle in doing conservation.

b).Maintain Physical Touch

Radya Pustaka Museum always filled with a lot of visitors, visitors library category usually consists of students, professors, artists, and others. In general, the visitors want to hold the original script, this will make the text more quickly. To the need to increase the ban for holding the original manuscript or manuscript strips, Radya Pustaka Museum visitors can only hold or read the script tedhakan (copy).

c). Improvement of the manuscript (laminare)

Lamination is a process of coating the two surfaces of paper with a reinforcing manuscripts. Repair of damaged manuscripts in a way to cover the damaged script by placing special paper on the part behind the torn manuscript. How to repair a script that is, in a way that is done to repair a torn manuscript is a manuscript of dust cleaning with a brush and a squirt of alcohol 70% and let the first menggering. The next step way patched with special paper on the manuscript damaged, then coat with oil paper or often also called Japanese paper (Gokayama). This method does not eliminate the value of the information

contained in the manuscript because of the clear transparent paper.

d). *Digitization*

There is already a process of digitizing manuscripts or codices in Radya Pustaka Museum by using a digital camera. This is done as a form to save the ancient manuscripts hundreds of years old and has weathered this from being damaged. Thus, the public will be easy to see and read ancient texts without having to hold the valuable manuscript. However, its implementation has not been maximized.

Conclusion

Based on the above discussion about the preservation of ancient manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum can be summarized as follows. First, the factors that cause less attention in the preservation of ancient manuscripts Radya Pustaka Museum, namely (1) in the absence special budget Radya Pustaka Museum for these activities, so that conservation activities is rarely done; (2) the absence of a special schedule for the preservation of the ancient manuscripts, the museum is only doing preservation if there is any spare time in the absence of a structured schedule; (3) human resources or manpower that is not professional for preservation activities codex.

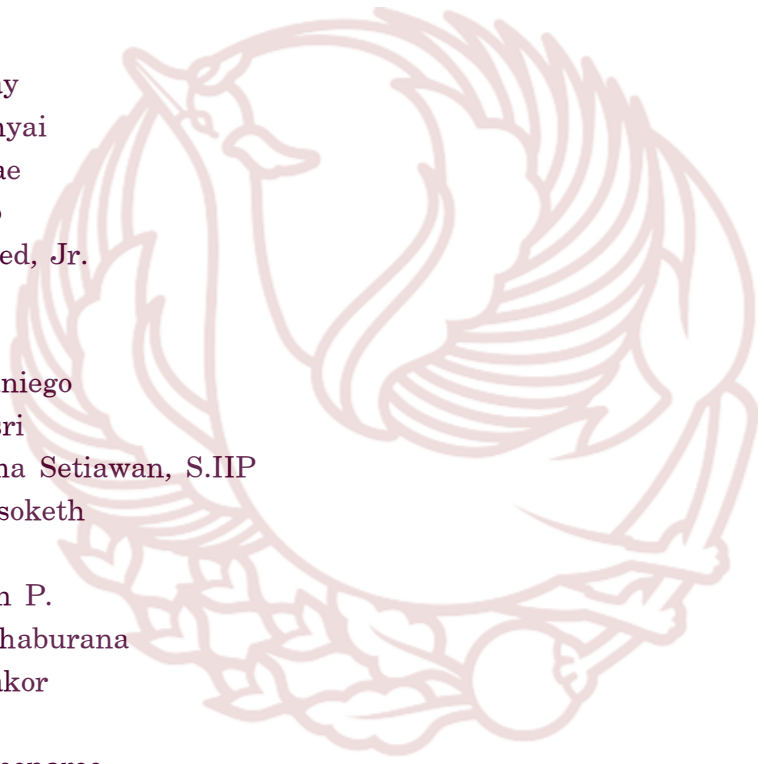
Second, the need for efforts in the preservation of ancient manuscripts in Radya Pustaka Museum among others; Fumigation activities undertaken in cooperation with the National Library must be actively and quickly. In order to maintain the integrity of the ancient manuscripts need to increase the ban for holding the original manuscript or manuscript strips, Radya Pustaka Museum visitors can only hold or read the script tedhakan (copy). Repair the torn manuscript by way patched with special paper on the manuscript damaged, then coat with oil paper or often also called Japanese paper, to make it more robust durability without losing the information contained in the manuscript. Perfecting digitizing ancient manuscripts as a form to save the ancient manuscripts hundreds of years old and has weathered

this from being damaged. Thus, the public will be easy to see and read ancient texts without having to hold the valuable manuscript.

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PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

The 16th Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians Meeting and General Conference (CONSAL XVI)
10 – 13 June 2015, Bangkok International Trade and Exhibition Centre (BITEC) Bang – Na, Bangkok, Thailand
“ASEAN Aspirations: Libraries for Sustainable Advancement”



Day 1: Wednesday 10 June 2015
Time: 10:00 – 18:00
Activities: Registration and On-site Registration for New Participants
Venue: Bangkok International Trade and Exhibition Centre (BITEC) Bang – Na, Bangkok

Time	Programme	Room
10:00 – 18:00	Registration and On-site Registration for New Participants	Grand Hall 202 – 203

Day 2: Thursday 11 June 2015
Time: 08:00 – 21:00
Activities: Opening Ceremony, Plenary Session and Gala Dinner
Venue: Bangkok International Trade and Exhibition Centre (BITEC) Bang – Na, Bangkok

Time	Programme	Room
08:00 – 09:00	Arrival of Participants	Grand Hall 202 – 203
09:00 – 10:30	Opening Ceremony	Grand Hall 202 – 203
• 09:00 – 09:30	Welcome address	
• 09:30 – 10:00	Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Graciously Consented to Preside Over the Opening Ceremony	
• 10:00 – 10:30	Welcome Dance	
10:30–11:00	Coffee Break	Grand Hall 202 – 203
11:00 – 16.30	Plenary Session Chair: Asst. Prof. Dr. Pimrumpai Premsmrit, Chulalongkorn University	Grand Hall 202 – 203
11:00 – 12:30	Keynote Session	Grand Hall 202 – 203
• 11:00 – 11:30	Ms.Sinikka Sipilä, (<i>Finland</i>) President of The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) <u>Title:</u> Strong Libraries for Sustainable Development	
• 11:30 – 12:00	Mr. Jakkrit Srivali, (<i>Thailand</i>) Director-General of the ASEAN Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs <u>Title:</u> ASEAN Aspirations: Libraries for Sustainable Advancement	
• 12:00 – 12:30	Ms. Anne-Marie Schwirtlich, (<i>Australia</i>) Director-General of the National Library of Australia <u>Title:</u> Preserving Large-scale Cultural Heritage	
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	Event Hall 105

13:30 – 16:30	Invited Papers	Grand Hall 202 – 203
• 13:30 – 15:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representatives from ASEAN Countries Dr. Haji Muhammad Hadi (<i>Brunei Darussalam</i>) Ms. Mao Kolap (<i>Cambodia</i>) Ms. Utami Budi Rahayu Hariyadi (<i>Indonesia</i>) Mr. Chansy Phouangsouket (<i>Laos</i>) Ms. Hajah Nafisah Binti Ahmad (<i>Malaysia</i>) 	
15:00 – 15:15	Coffee Break	Grand Hall 202 – 203
15:15 – 16:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representatives from ASEAN Countries Ms. Mya Oo (<i>Myanmar</i>) Ms. Elizabeth Peralejo (<i>Philippines</i>) Ms. Ngian Lek Choh (<i>Singapore</i>) Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kulthida Tuamsuk (<i>Thailand</i>) Ms. Nguyen Thi Thu Phuong (<i>Vietnam</i>) 	Grand Hall 202 – 203
16:30 – 18:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product Review Presentation Poster Session 	Grand Hall 202 – 203
18:30 – 21:00	Gala Dinner Hosted by Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)	The Corridor in front of Room 211 – 213
		Event Hall 101

Day 3: Friday 12 June 2015

Time: 09:00 – 21:00

Activities: Parallel Sessions, Closing Ceremony and Farewell Dinner

Venue: Bangkok International Trade and Exhibition Centre (BITEC) Bang – Na, Bangkok

Time	Parallel Session 1	Room: Grand Hall 202 – 203
	Topic: All about ASEAN	Chair: Dr. Narumol Ruenwai, Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research
08:00 – 09:00	Registration	
09:00 – 09:15	John Hickok (<i>USA</i>) <u>Title:</u> Serving Individuals from other Asian Countries in Your Library: Recommendations for Southeast Asian Libraries	
09:15 – 09:30	Chin Loy Jyoon and Khasiah Zakaria (<i>Malaysia</i>) <u>Title:</u> Resource Sharing among ASEAN Libraries: Bridging the Information Divide	
09:30 – 09:45	Briccio Jr. M. Merced (<i>Philippines</i>) <u>Title:</u> Infrastructure and Connectivity in the ASEAN 2015 Integration : Issues and Challenges for Libraries and ICT Services	

10:30 – 10:45	<p>Maribel R. Templanza and Natividad R. Templanza (<i>Philippines</i>)</p> <p><u>Title:</u> A Study of the Documentation and Archival Practices of The Mangyan Heritage Center and The Center for Mindoro Studies</p>
10:45 – 11:00	<p>M. Ali Nurhasan Islamy (<i>Indonesia</i>)</p> <p><u>Title:</u> Preservation of Ancient Manuscripts Radya Pustaka Museum in Central Java Indonesia</p>
11:00 – 11:15	<p>Thi Lan Le and Thi Minh Trung Nguyen (<i>Viet Nam</i>)</p> <p><u>Title:</u> Preservation and Dissemination of Old Rare Archives in the Library of Social Sciences – the Case of Village Convention Collection</p>
11:15 – 11:30	<p><i>Discussion (Q & A)</i></p> <p><i>Awarding Certificate and Souvenirs</i></p>
11:30 – 11:45	<p>Luh Putu Sri Ariyani (<i>Indonesia</i>)</p> <p><u>Title:</u> Traditional Knowledge in Manuscript Libraries: Converting the Cultural Capital into Economic Capital (Case of Lontar Usada Taru Pramana in Bali, Indonesia)</p>
11:45 – 12:00	<p>Stephen B. Alayon, Daryl L. Superio, Reysa R. Alenzuela, Eimee Rhea C. Lagrama, Carina C. Samaniego, Florabel M. Fumar, Tunchira Bunyaphiphat, Toshiharu Enomae, Katsuki Ohe, Yolanda Tsuda and Mamoru Tsuda (<i>Philippines</i>)</p> <p><u>Title:</u> For the Record: the Fate of Libraries and Records Offices in the Visayas, Philippines Devastated by the Typhoon Haiyan</p>
12:00 – 12:15	<p>Thoriq Tri Prabowo (<i>Indonesia</i>)</p> <p><u>Title:</u> BPAD Yogyakarta (Indonesia) Roles in Preservation the Users Access to the Forbidden Collection</p>
12:15 – 12:30	<p><i>Discussion (Q & A)</i></p> <p><i>Awarding Certificate and Souvenirs</i></p>
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 13:45	<p>Dedy JunaedhiLaisa (<i>Indonesia</i>)</p> <p><u>Title:</u> Ephemera Collection Development and Its Role in Preserving the Nation's Historical Values</p>
13:45 – 14:00	<p>Lim Peng Han and Mohd Salleh Aman (<i>Malaysia</i>)</p> <p><u>Title:</u> Collecting Information and Artifacts about the South East Asian Peninsula (SEAP) Games (1959 – 1979) Archives, Library and Museum (ALM) : Issues Regarding Collection, Conservation and Preservation</p>
14:00 – 14:15	<p>Irva Yunita (<i>Indonesia</i>)</p> <p><u>Title:</u> The Preservation of Wayang Beber as Indonesian Original Art (A Case Study in Kabupaten Pacitan, East Java, Indonesia)</p>
14:15 – 14:30	<p><i>Discussion (Q & A)</i></p> <p><i>Awarding Certificate and Souvenirs</i></p>
14:30 – 14:45	<p>Achmad Iwan Ardiansya (<i>Indonesia</i>)</p> <p><u>Title:</u> The Competences and Problems in The Manuscripts Preservation at The National Library of Indonesia</p>
14:45 – 15:00	<p>Lulu J. Del Mar, Martin Julius V. Perez and Portia Gema C. Acuña (<i>Philippines</i>)</p> <p><u>Title:</u> A Study on the Materials and Supplies for Paper Conservation / Preservation in Selected Countries in Southeast Asia and in Japan with Implications to Accessibility and Sustainability</p>